

10-10-2-4

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair;
fresh west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 77; lowest, 68.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

PRESIDENT GAINING STEADILY, BUT MUST TAKE LONG REST; INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE OPENS; LANE MAY BE CHAIRMAN; GEN. WOOD HEADS 1,000 U.S. REGULARS WITH CANNON, AT GARY

MORGAN'S FIRM ACTS IN I. R. T. BOND PROBLEM

Financiers Review Position
of Holders of 5 Per Cent.
Securities.
FARE ACTION EXPECTED
Semi-Annual Interest Said to
Be in Jeopardy Under Pres-
ent Income.

A conference relative to the position of the holders of \$100,000,000 Interborough Rapid Transit Company 5 per cent. bonds was held yesterday at the offices of J. P. Morgan & Co. In attendance were representatives of all of the private banking firms, national banks and trust companies in this city that participated in the distribution of the bonds and the \$33,400,000 seven per cent. notes, which were sold in September, 1918. The definite result, it was stated, will be the issuance of an "unimportant" statement to-day, but the financial community attached unusual significance to the conference and predictions were made that important developments regarding the Interborough situation would come to a head within a short time.

The conference yesterday marked the first entrance of the Morgan firm and associates into the tangled web confronting the street railways, subway and elevated lines in this city. Heretofore the bankers, who floated the bonds but have no other interest in the Interborough situation, have held aloof and permitted the representatives of the junior interests to wage the battle for higher fares. The indications were that the bankers would now take an active hand in view of the fact that payment of the semi-annual interest on the 5 per cent. bonds is in jeopardy.

Whether the financial crisis confronting the Interborough would lead sooner or later to a receivership of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which is the company which operates the subway and elevated lines, could not be learned yesterday.

At the conference representatives of J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the National City Company, Bankers Trust Company, First National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Chase National Bank, Harris, Fisher & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Kiesel, Kinnicutt & Co. and the Liberty National Bank were assembled for almost two hours.

The representatives of the senior bondholders were headed by J. P. Morgan, Jr., president of the Morgan firm, and were followed by J. R. Thayer, James S. Alexander, Charles E. Mitchell, Charles A. Sullivan, L. C. Smith, Charles S. Sargent, Herman Kinnicutt, Albert B. Tilden and Everett B. Sweetz.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company has outstanding \$100,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds and \$33,400,000 of 7 per cent. notes secured by pledge of \$2,187,000 additional bonds. The interest falls due January 1. In its plea for a fare increase the company has stated its earnings barely cover operating expenses and taxes, leaving no surplus for interest.

From earnings to meet the forthcoming interest maturity. The opinion is expressed in banking circles that unless there is an increase in the fare the company will have to go into default as to the interest, and there is some doubt as to the company's ability to keep its head above water until the close of the current year.

VOTES CITIZENSHIP FOR MRS. DE MUMM

Senate Aids Baron's American
Wife to Get Fortune.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Senate passed a resolution to-day to restore the citizenship of Mrs. Walter de Mumm, formerly Miss Frances Scoville of San Francisco. The resolution was introduced by Senator Capper (Kan.), Miss Scoville having been a resident of the town of Seneca, in that State at one time. Her father, C. C. K. Scoville, is a banker there.

Miss Scoville married Walter de Mumm, who is a baron and a member of the family of champagne manufacturers, in April, 1913, thereby assuming German citizenship under both American and German laws. After she had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and in again a resident of this country. She asked the restoration of her citizenship rights that she may obtain a share of her husband's large wine property in France.

De Mumm is one of the well known figures of Paris and the other Old World capitals. In December, 1918, he was shot by an American woman, Mrs. Marie Van Buren, in her apartment in Paris. After that affair he was confined to a hospital for some time.

As de Mumm is a German subject, the French Government is about to confiscate all of his holdings in France, and de Mumm, who is a native-born American citizen, would be unable to obtain even a share of this property. As an American citizen she could get property rights in the French holdings of the House still will have to act on the resolution.

Sydney Wage Increase Granted.
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 6.—In the South Wales Assembly to-day Premier Holman announced that the Board of Trade had decided to increase the living wages from \$15 to \$16 50 per week.

Americans Withdraw Warships in Dalmatia

By the Associated Press.
ROME, Oct. 5 (delayed).—Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, in command of the American squadron, has issued orders for the withdrawal of the American ships from Spalato.

Admiral Andrews has also declared to the Italian authorities at Spalato that the United States wishes to remain outside of any complication and that the responsibility rests entirely with Italy.

Jugo-Slav reports are to the effect that Admiral Andrews has received instructions to the effect that any future attempt against the Spalato-Traut zone would be considered as directed against the United States.

REDS BEAT SOX IN FIFTH GAME

Score Fourth Victory, 5 to 0,
Due to "Hod" Eller's Superb Pitching.

ALLOWS 3 HITS; FANS 9

Record Set for Receipts—48
Contesting Players Will Divide \$195,462.25.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club	W.	L.	P.
Cincinnati (N.)	5	4	400
Chicago (A.)	5	4	200

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Chicago to-night broods in an atmosphere of helplessness very much akin to that which developed here many years ago after Mrs. Leary's famous cow had kicked over the celebrated lamp. The Metropolis of the West is a scene of desolation. The wind moans through the streets as if Old Boreas himself knew that he was at a wake. Half a gale speeds on the spectre of defeat as it slinks from corner to corner, despised by all men.

Sinking in company is a figure called Baseball Dope, which is a pariah in his old stronghold and worse than a leper at the gate. For let it be blared to the world that the Chicago club of the American League lost another game to the Cincinnati Nationals in the world's series this afternoon. The score was 5 to 0.

It was the culminating blow of a series of disappointments to the Chicago baseball followers—this fourth overthrow of the champions of the American League, who have won only one game of the five contested. Officially, the White Sox are not yet counted out. The Reds must win another contest, for the new arrangement for the series this year calls for the best five out of nine.

Chicago Throws Up Sponges.
But Chicago has thrown up the sponge, hauled up the white flag, tossed in the towel and given every other indication of the acceptance of the result which cannot be evaded. The White Sox are beaten and there is no getting away from the grim details or the ubiquitous, incontestable fact. They may take another game when they send Dickey Kerr back at the Reds in Cincinnati to-morrow, but it will be only the postponement of the inevitable.

Everyone of the four triumphs registered by the Cincinnati club has had a pitcher for its hero. To-day's leading light was Horace Eiler—Hod for short. Eller threw baseballs at the White Sox with his right arm in so masterful, cunning and altogether effective a manner that the Sox got only three hits, one of which was the scratchiest kind of an accident. He hurled his spitter, shine ball and straight rifle shot with such unerring method and deception that only two Chicago players reached third base. Nobody else got as far as second. Together only four White Sox reached first, one having got a pass.

Retires Six in a Row on Strikes.
And Eller struck out nine men, six of them in quick succession. In the second inning he retired Gandhi, Eisberg and Schalk on strikes and in the third inning he kept up the splendid and sensational work by fanning Williams, Leibold and Eddie Collins. Cincinnati fans were so stunned by the performance—so dazzled by the brilliancy of the feat—that for the nonce they forgot their vocal organs and sat with the others in silent wonderment. Cheers after cheer reverberated over Comiskey Park after the third inning as Eller strode from the mound with head high in the air and his mouth set grimly rather than in a smile. It was a splendid honor to a deserving hero.

As an inning after inning rolled into baseball history Eller remained in supreme command. He ceased striking out the White Sox, coming to the conclusion that it would be better not to put everything on the ball and to conserve his strength.

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MARTIAL LAW IS DECLARED IN INDIANA TOWNS

Overseas Veterans Rushed
to Gary by Gen. Wood on
Governor's Plea.

CROWDS DEFY MILITIA

Flout Anti-Parade Order and
Threaten Attack on Jail
to Rescue Prisoners.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department of the United States Army, took charge to-night of the Indiana steel cities of Gary, Indiana Harbor and East Chicago with 1,000 overseas veterans of the Fourth Division, armed with cannon, machine guns and rifles, and declared martial law in Gary, while Adj. Gen. Smith with 1,000 State troops declared martial law in the two other steel centres. No soldiers' uniforms may be worn in Gary by civilians under the General's order.

No disorder preceded the action of the military to-day but the troop movements were brought about by a parade without permit of 2,000 strikers from the steel mills in Gary, led by a large number of former soldiers in uniform, and a mass meeting in a Gary park, where speakers demanded the release of strikers arrested after a riot on Saturday and the withdrawal of troops sent by Gov. Goodrich of Indiana at the request of city officers. Threats of storming the jail were made also.

This was the first action by Federal troops since the steel strike began on September 22. It came unexpectedly, as there had been comparatively little disorder in any of the cities, but the movement was rapid.

Gen. Wood Is Appealed To.
No sooner had Mayor Hodges of Gary asked Gov. Goodrich for troops after the mass meeting had been held in violation of his orders and in defiance of the 300 State troops on duty in Gary, than the Governor repeated the request to Gen. Wood at Chicago.

In five hours the regulars at Fort Sheridan had been loaded on trucks and transported fifty miles to Gary. They had barely unlimbered themselves from the long ride before Gen. Wood issued his order for martial law.

The order provided that no public meetings or assemblies might be held "in any street, park or other portion of the city." However, it specifically exempted churches, theatres, motion picture houses and lecture rooms.

The order set forth that all men in the uniform of the United States Army in the city would be brought to military headquarters immediately. If investigation developed that a particular man was a part of the armed forces of the nation he would be placed under the command of the military authorities in the city for duty. If, however, the man was a civilian he would be held pending further investigation.

To Hold Discharged Soldiers.
This latter provision was taken to mean that discharged soldiers wearing their army uniforms in the city would be held in custody.

The order was made effective immediately. It set forth that strict enforcement of law would prevail and called upon all citizens to lend their assistance to the military authorities. The functions of the city government, it added, would be carried on through the city authorities "as much as possible."

All parades and processions were prohibited by the order. It provided, further, that no firearms might be carried by any one other than the police, military authorities, troops and members of the city government. The order will continue in effect "until further notice."

\$5,125,000 IN GERMAN GOLD REACHES CITY

Includes Part of Indemnity
Paid by France in 1871.

The United States destroyer Laus arrived yesterday at Pier 12, Brooklyn, from Antwerp carrying a cargo of German specie totalling \$5,125,000. The gold, packed in wooden cases from the vaults of the Reichsbank, was secret service men under William Kavanaugh of the United States Department of Justice, was conveyed immediately to the German Government Bank, 120 Broadway. The shipment, the first direct one from the German Government in part payment of the \$100,000,000 for food and supplies recently arranged for by the United States Government, was also included in the consignment which arrived yesterday.

It is part of the same gold paid by France to the German Government as indemnity after the Franco-Prussian War and since these payments have remained all these years in the vaults of the Reichsbank in the town of Spandau. After the end of the war a total of \$30,000,000 was taken out and deposited in the Reichsbank, Berlin. Austrian, Russian and Belgian gold coins were also included in the consignment which arrived yesterday.

WAR CUT DOWN NUMBER OF \$1,000,000 INCOMES IN U. S.

Income Tax Report for 1917 Shows Great Levelling
of American Fortunes During Conflict.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Million dollar incomes in the United States were diminished rather than increased by the war. An analysis of income tax figures for the year 1917 just completed by the Treasury Department shows that war conditions in the United States had a decided tendency toward the levelling of incomes. There was a vast increase in the number and size of smaller incomes and a decided decrease in incomes of a million dollars or more a year.

A total of \$4,732,890 personal income tax returns were filed for 1917. The net income reported was \$13,652,383.207. This is an increase of \$3,035,850 income tax returns and \$758,305,687 in net income reported over the year 1916.

Treasury officials ascribe the increase primarily to the lower exemption in the new income tax law, but say that much of it is due to the general increase in the scale of wages, salaries and other forms of compensation during the year.

A detailed analysis is presented for returns reporting net income of \$2,000 and over. There were 1,832,132 such returns with a total net income of \$11,191,246,207. The income tax, including surtaxes and war excess profits taxes on the amount, was \$675,249,450. The average tax per individual was \$368.55 and the average tax rate 3.33 per cent on the net income.

Of the total number of personal returns filed 47 per cent. represented net income of from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and 53 per cent. of the total number reported net incomes in excess of \$2,000. Three hundred and fifteen returns showed net incomes of from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 and 141 returns showed net incomes of \$1,000,000 and over.

New York leads the other States with 439,039 personal returns. Income reported by personal returns from New York in 1917 was \$2,439,735,148, an increase over 1916 of \$510,871,497.

FRANCE SOON TO RATIFY TREATY

Will End Moratorium, Restore
Commerce, Demobilize
Army.

DECREE NEXT SATURDAY

Military Prisoners in Germany
Who Ignored Laws of War
to Be Demanded.

By Laurence Hills.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
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PARIS, Oct. 6.—Final ratification of the treaty by the French Senate is expected Saturday, after which the President of the Republic will affix his signature, thus bringing definitely to an end the present state of hostilities. The entire nation is waiting impatiently for the publication of that decree, which will usher in a new era.

From the legal date of the cessation of hostilities changes of the greatest importance will take place in the every day life of the Frenchman.

First, the moratorium, declared in 1914, will be brought to an end. An unusual situation is bound to result from this law, which has been abused and violated many times during the five years of war, and many are the moratorium litigations which will occupy the French tribunals for years to come. All contracts, debts and leases also go into vigor from this date.

Liberty of Commerce Again.
Second, the liberty of commerce will be completely restored, including commerce with all former enemy States.

Third, most of the economic restrictions under which France has been living during the war will be removed, with the single exception that the closing hour for cafes and restaurants in the larger cities is to be maintained. This is on account of the great shortage of fuel. It is even hinted that the lack of fuel will force the Government to institute even more severe restrictions than those that were imposed during the war. To Paris, which is eager to resume its former life and to return to the old time gaiety, this is a crushing blow.

Fourth, real demobilization of the army will begin. Up to the present those who were nominally demobilized were really on extended leave, but from the date of the cessation of hostilities the French army is to be reduced to 100,000 men, and all the classes called to the colors from 1914 to 1918 will be automatically returned to full fledged civilians. This will affect many generals. All those generals who during the war passed the age limit, but who, because of hostilities were retained in service, are to be retired.

Court-Martial to Be Abolished.
Fifth, the ratification decree will abolish the court martial. The Military Government of Paris is relieved of the burden of alleged traitors. Code telegrams will be permitted again and only the passport regime will be continued, this precaution being taken, it is reported, as a measure against Bolshevism and is not a war measure.

The list of military prisoners which Germany is to be called upon to deliver after the ratification of the treaty, and the responsibility clause of the peace treaty for offences against the laws of war is in course of preparation in the name of the Allies by the French Government.

France, Great Britain and Belgium have their lists about completed, and these lists will be combined and presented in the name of the Allies by the Supreme Council within a month after the treaty becomes effective, as provided in the Versailles chapter.

It can be definitely stated that the United States will not submit any names, although it will participate in the action.

CAPITAL, LABOR, PUBLIC UNITED IN WASHINGTON

Committees Named to Per-
fect Organization and
Select Officers.

HARMONY IN ACTION SEEN

Secretary Wilson Welcomes
Delegates in Absence of
the President.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has been chosen chairman of the Industrial Conference. It was learned late to-night from an authoritative source. Mr. Lane was the choice of the majority of the nominating committee and it is understood there was no serious objection. There is little doubt that the conference will ratify the choice of Mr. Lane at its session to-morrow.

This was the first time that the public gathered at the council table in Washington to-day for the first time in history in an endeavor to find a common understanding that will lead the nation across the quicksand of after-the-war industrial conditions to a broad and firm pathway of industrial peace and economic solidarity for the common good.

Little progress was made to-day. This was due to conditions, however, and the necessity that the conference organize and find itself and is not indicative of the ultimate result that may be achieved.

There was no bitterness, no bickering and no issue drawn between contending forces at the opening session. Some few differences cropped up but they were the result of misunderstanding and were quickly smoothed away.

The only action taken was the appointment of committees representing the three major factions at the conference for the purpose of organizing, for nomination of officers and for the formulation of rules and mode of procedure. This was accomplished without friction and adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

Though there has been no test, delegates are apparently in an open frame of mind and there was no indication of ante-conference organization.

Meetings to Be Open.
The meeting was called to order by Secretary of Labor Wilson. Its setting in the Hall of the American Republics in the American Building was unusual in the extreme. When the conference met the great hall was jammed to the doors, the delegates being lost in a sea of spectators and newspaper men. The delegates ranged from Cabinet members and lesser officials of the Government, leaders in every sort of nationalistic movement down to the idly curious who were able to obtain cards. All meetings will be open at least until the conference determines for itself a different course.

The grouping of the formal representation at the conference was interesting. On the right were representatives of the employers, on the left the representatives of labor and between the two, the representatives of the public, between the upper and nether millions of industrial condition.

Never before in the history of similar gatherings in Washington has any conference or other event been so well covered by press agents. There were eight press tables, each seating about ten men, but these were insufficient. There seemed to be few nationalist movements in any way connected with labor industry that were not represented. Long before the conference began the tables in the press room were piled high with alleged news and propaganda. The irrelevance of some of it was comic. There are many hopes of the future of the industrial conference, but for the most part the character of the men who answered with the roll was called would seem to indicate that if anything concrete comes from the conference in the nature of a concerted recommendation it will be of the comprehensive simplicity of the Constitution of the United States and one as far from cults.

Two Committees Named.
Action to-day was exceedingly restricted, the only thing accomplished being the naming of two committees of nine members each to do the organizational work. Upon the suggestion of Secretary Wilson each of the major groups—employers, employees and public—held separate conferences to name three representatives each for both committees. The conference also at the suggestion of Secretary Wilson adjourned for this purpose immediately after the formal opening.

One of these committees was named to nominate permanent officers and to

M'CUMBER SAYS 6 VOTES EQUAL 1

North Dakotan Makes Long
Plea in Senate Against
Johnson Amendment.

McCORMICK SEES ATTEMPT BY
Britain to Repeat Its
Egyptian Tactics.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—With a plea for the right of the self-governing dominions to a place in the League of Nations Senator McCumber (N. D.) argued at length to-day against the Johnson amendment to the League covenant that would give the United States equal representation in the assembly with that of the British Empire.

Senator McCumber put his argument on two grounds. First, he undertook to show that the possession of six votes in the assembly will be of no value or advantage to the British Empire and of no possible disadvantage to the United States. He analyzed the covenant anew with the aim to prove that six votes in the manner in which they are granted amount to no more than one.

And having satisfied himself that what is being granted to the British dominions is of no use he pleaded that as a matter of justice to great self-governing States that carried a great burden in the war, it ought to be granted to them.

"The average citizen," he said, "will conclude that there must be some mistake—that it could not be true that such extraordinary favors would be granted to one nation—that it was too absurd to be true. And his conclusion would be correct. It is not true. If it had been true that this covenant gave Great Britain six votes to one given each of the other member nations in dispute with her, or in any dispute, the other members of this compact would never have signed it."

Analysis of Voting Strength.
"What are the real facts with reference to this voting strength? We must understand, first, that neither the council nor the assembly is a board of arbitration.

"Second, that neither of them decides international disputes at all.

"Third, that the only jurisdiction which either the council or the assembly can have over a dispute between nations is the right to investigate and report what the true facts are concerning the dispute and make recommendations in regard thereto.

"Fourth, that even in the matter of determining what these true facts are and what the recommendations should be for a peaceful settlement both parties to the dispute are excluded.

"Fifth, that a dispute with a part of a nation or an empire is a dispute with the whole, and a dispute with the whole must necessarily be a dispute with each part. Therefore a dispute between one country and another country composed of a dominant Power and by dominions or possessions is a dispute with each and every part of such country, and hence that in a dispute between the British Empire, or any member thereof and any other country, all parties to the dispute would be excluded in passing determining the facts in dispute under Article XIV.

Insists Britain Has One Vote.
"Sixth, that the British Empire, being a member of the council, which is

Official Bulletins on President's Condition

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Wilson's condition was described in two bulletins to-day as follows:

10 P. M.
The President had a fairly comfortable day with a slight improvement.

11 A. M.
The improvement in the President's condition noted yesterday has continued. He had a satisfactory night.

CABINET MEETS WITHOUT CHIEF

Members Find It Unnecessary
to Take Over Routine
Duties of President.

LANSING GETS BIG TASK

Estimates of Departments and
Industrial Conference
Are Considered.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—As a result of the unusual Cabinet meeting to-day at which the Secretary of State presided and which he called on his own initiative, it can be stated definitely that unless there is an entirely unexpected turn for the worse in the condition of the President, no one will be delegated to perform the more or less constant routine duties which the Chief Executive must perform.

Cabinet members were assured by Dr. Grayson that the President, while he will require practically complete rest for a long time, is not so incapacitated that he cannot sign bills passed by Congress or other documents needing executive approval and the like.

Practically the only other matters considered by the extraordinary Cabinet session to-day had to do with the industrial conference and the preparation of estimates for the regular session of Congress which will convene in December.

Foreign affairs during the illness of the President will rest largely in the hands of Secretary Lansing. Upon Mr. Lansing will fall the responsibility of making decisions of the utmost importance the next several weeks. Because of his lack of official status Col. House, who has been the close and constant unofficial adviser of the President since the beginning of his first term, will have little to say in the task which the President is well enough to take complete charge of his duties again.

While members of the Cabinet did not say that they had been reached to have the President remain at the White House until he is entirely well again, they got the impression that Dr. Grayson and his physicians, who have been in constant consultation agree that the White House makes as good a sanatorium as any and that Mr. Wilson probably will remain here until he is well enough to take part in the affairs of the Government, they are certain that he will be able to do so.

Never before in the history of the Presidency has there been such a complete recovery of the President's condition as this.

The Cabinet was called to consider several questions in which more than one department is concerned. The most important of these is the basis upon which the annual estimates were to be made in view of the new duties covering the war. Another is the approaching labor conference, for the sessions of which complete arrangements have been made.

Admiral Grayson reported that the President's condition is encouraging, but suggested that only urgent matters be brought to his attention in order that his rest be made as complete as possible. The state of business in the departments is such that there is little requiring the President's immediate consideration.

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CONAN DOYLE 'HEARS' VOICE OF DEAD SON

Comes Through Amateur
Spiritualist Medium.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Press.
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LONDON, Oct. 6.—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of "Sherlock Holmes," who now is devoting his energies to spiritualism, describes how he heard the voice of his son, who died a year ago. "I was in a darkened room with my wife, five men and an amateur medium," he says. "I tied the medium up with six pieces of string. We heard the voice of my son. 'Father, forgive me, I knew what he referred to. Our one difference in life was his non-belief in spiritualism. I reassured him and he replied: 'I am happy.' Then his voice faded away.

"I state definitely that I spoke to my son. I heard his voice. I would be a most blasphemous liar if what I told you was untrue."

May Have Embassy in Mexico.
MADRID, Oct. 6.—The Duke of Amalfi, Spanish Minister to Mexico, has returned here from Mexico City. The object of his visit, it is stated, is to consult with the Government regarding the raising of the Spanish Legation in Mexico to an Embassy.

One of these committees was named to nominate permanent officers and to

Sleep and Absolute Quiet
Necessary to Restore His
Shattered Nerves.

IT MAY REQUIRE WEEKS

Eager to Resume Work, but
Stenographer He Summons
Is Kept Away.

POPE MAKES INQUIRIES

Hitchcock Assures Tumulty
Wilson Need Not Worry
About Early League Vote.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Wilson apparently is continuing to improve steadily but very gradually to-night.

Dr. Grayson and the other physicians with whom he has constantly consulted concerning the President's ailment, however, are guarding against being too optimistic. The partial collapse of the nervous system is such an affliction that even the continuing good progress made by the President may not mean real strides toward recovery. The main requirement now and for a long time to come is sleep and real rest, and these Mr. Wilson has been obtaining for several days. His physicians, however, insist that this must continue for a long time.

The President is making efforts now and again to take up some of the threads of the affairs of State where he was forced to drop them when the condition of his health brought about an abrupt windup of his League of Nations speaking trip. Even though every effort is being made to prevent this—and these efforts have been successful thus far—the fretting to get back to work again may result in retarding Mr. Wilson's return to full health.

Another conference was held at the White House to-day, Dr. Grayson, Rear Admiral Stitt, head of the naval hospital here, and Dr. Sterling Ruffin, the personal physician of Mrs. Wilson, attending it. The morning bulletin on the condition of the President was signed by these three physicians at the same time. In the past Dr. Grayson has signed the bulletins alone.

Stenographer Kept From Him.
It is expected that Dr. Francis X. Deroum, the world famous neurologist of Philadelphia, will make another trip to the White House during the week. Meanwhile Dr. Deroum is being kept constantly advised of the condition of the President by telephone consultations. The President by telephone consultations. The President by telephone consultations.

One thing which has been on the President's mind in addition to the peace treaty fight in the Senate is the industrial conference begun here to-day. The President desired particularly to present some of his ideas to this conference. He failed because by design not a stenographer could be found about the White House yesterday to take down his words. Even though prevented from sending a message to the conference, it is the general belief here that Mr. Wilson's ideas on the permanent chairmanship of the conference and some similar matters were imparted some time ago to men who can be said to represent him there and that they will make every effort to carry out the President's desires.

It is hoped that now that the conference is under way the President will recede somewhat from his keen interest in what will be done there.

The most encouraging sign seen in the President's condition now is that he is sleeping naturally again. This is one of the requirements for restoring and recovering from such an attack as Mr. Wilson has suffered, and his physicians are highly pleased and hopeful that this will continue.

Message From the Pope.
A message from Pope Benedict was received at the White House to-day through the State Department. The message from the Pope was signed by Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, and read:

The Holy Father is most anxious about the condition of the health of President Wilson. His Holiness wishes and prays for a speedy recovery and would be grateful to be kept informed about the course of the illness of the illustrious patient.

Among the callers at the White House was Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), one of the Administration leaders in the treaty fight on the floor of the Senate. Senator Hitchcock told Secretary Tumulty that the President need not be worried over the treaty, since there would be no developments requiring the attention of Mr. Wilson for at least two or three weeks. Senator Hitchcock said he hoped to be able to confer with the President before consideration of reservations is taken up in the Senate.

Jose L. Riesco, counselor of the Chilean Embassy, called at the State Department during the day in response to cabled instructions from the Chilean Foreign Office, and expressed the sympathies of his Government over the illness of President Wilson. The Chilean Foreign Office has instructed the embassy here to keep it informed daily as to the condition of Mr. Wilson.

SYMPATHY SHOWN IN LONDON PAPERS

Vienna "Volksblatt" Adopts
Critical Tone.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Several sympathetic references to President Wilson's illness